

The Woman's Column.

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The Woman's Column.

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WHO SCRATCHED THE NAMES?

An anonymous report says that in Utah all the women who were candidates on any ticket ran behind the rest of the ticket, with the exception of Mrs. La Barthe, who had shrewdly given instructions to print her name on the ballots with initials only, so that her sex did not appear. This anonymous report furthermore says the result was due to the fact that the women generally refused to vote for any women, and "scratched" their names. The *Review*, however, which is the organ of the women's clubs of Utah, says that when women ran behind their ticket, it was because their names were "scratched" by men of conservative minds. This seems a more likely story than the other. The truth probably is that the women's names were "scratched" by the ultra-conservatives of both sexes—a thing naturally to be expected while equal suffrage is a novelty. But the report that women refuse to vote for women will tend to allay the hostility of the machine politician, one of whose chief objections to equal suffrage is the fear that some woman may get an office which he wants for himself or for his "ward heelers."

WHY TAKE A SUFFRAGE PAPER?

One of many good reasons why every believer in equal suffrage should take a suffrage paper is in order to have the means of correcting false reports. There is now an organized society formed for the express purpose of opposing equal rights for women. It makes a specialty of circulating in the press throughout the country unfavorable statements, generally anonymous, about the working of equal suffrage in the States where it prevails. These reports, when investigated, almost always turn out to be either wholly false or grossly exaggerated, but it is essential that some one should take the trouble to sift them and find out the facts. This the suffrage papers do; and some of our best suffrage leaflets have been compiled from letters written over their own names by men and women of character and position, in answer to these anonymous slanders.

It is important that the truth should be published in every paper which has published the lie, or at least that every paper which has published the lie should have

an opportunity to publish the truth if it will. This can only be done by the co-operation of the friends of equal rights all over the country. They must have the facts ready wherewith to scotch the snake as soon as it shows its head in their local papers. In this way every such falsehood may help to bring out the truth.

For suffrage debates, also, it is essential to know the answers to the misstatements which form the staple of the opposition. I have heard a suffrage debate in which young men with good ability and a good cause were entirely worsted by an array of false statistics and misstatements of fact, to all of which there were conclusive and crushing answers—answers that they would have found in the files of any suffrage paper. Every believer in equal rights should not only put his trust in Providence, but keep his powder dry, and also keep a good supply of it on hand. Take the suffrage papers yourself, and make a Christmas present of them to your friends.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

ANTEDILUVIAN PRINCETON.

Miss Elizabeth D. McIlvaine, principal of Evelyn College, writes to the *Boston Transcript*:

It is with great regret that I tell you that the opposition of Princeton University to any work for the higher education for women in connection with the university has so discouraged the friends of Evelyn College as to cause them to think it wise to close the institution for the present, at least until Princeton should come to a better mind. During the life of my father, the late president of Evelyn, Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., this opposition was in a measure kept out of sight, though always a hindrance to the work, but since his death it has become open and outspoken—especially in view of a growing interest in the State of New Jersey in woman's work—and expresses itself in the form of a fear that Evelyn College may detract funds from Princeton. Princeton is thus left the only great university in the known world which refuses in any form to recognize the educational work of women.

Rev. Dr. Buckley objected to the admission of women as lay delegates to the Methodist General Conference, for the frankly avowed reason that "whenever you put a woman in, you put a man out." Yet it was clearly for the advantage of the whole church, men as well as women, that the lay delegates should be the ablest persons who could be chosen, no matter whether women or men.

Princeton seems to have been animated by the same narrow and selfish spirit. It feared that if a college for women existed side by side with it, some gifts which would otherwise have gone to Princeton might go to Evelyn. But it is clearly for the advantage of the men as well as the women of New Jersey that New Jersey's young women should be educated.

Selfishness is almost always short-sighted, and Princeton's hope of securing more money in this manner is likely to prove a signal miscalculation. Those persons of wealth who are interested in education for women, and who might have made gifts to Evelyn College, will hardly feel much inclined to give anything to Princeton while it maintains its present antediluvian attitude.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN COLORADO.

Mrs. Ione Hanna of Denver, the wife of one of Colorado's earliest and most respected citizens, writes that the following good results of woman suffrage are "generally conceded":

1. The improved moral quality of candidates nominated for office by the various parties.
2. A decidedly increased observance of the courtesies and decencies of life, at the different political headquarters, previous to election.
3. Better and more orderly polling-places.
4. A general and awakening interest, among both men and women, in matters of public health, comfort and safety.

Mrs. A. J. Peavey, whose admirable work as State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Colorado won such general commendation, writes in answer to an anonymous letter in the *Boston Transcript*, which intimates that equal suffrage in Colorado is a failure:

The bitterest enemy of equal suffrage dares not deny that all parties feel they must put up as candidates good men, because they are afraid of the woman vote. If we have honest and clean candidates in all parties, is equal suffrage a failure? Corrupt politicians do not like women in politics. The women are not schooled in political tactics, but we can discern between right and wrong.

Get your Christmas presents at the Suffrage Bazar, Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, Dec. 7-11. Useful and fancy articles of all sorts, from dolls to dish-towels, and from pillow-cases to puddings.

MME. NANSEN, wife of the explorer, who accompanies her distinguished husband on his visit to the United States, is, like the doctor, one of the pets of the people of Norway. She is the favorite concert singer of that country, and her voice, while not equal in grandeur to that of Gina Oselio Bjornsen, the great operatic singer of Norway, surpasses it in sweetness. Wherever she appears she is received with boundless enthusiasm. Part of her success may be due to the sympathy she excites as the life partner of Europe's greatest explorer, but she deserves much by her own merit. She is a warm admirer of the music of her compatriot, Grieg, and he permits her to sing his music before it is put into the types.

NATIONAL FRANCHISE REPORT.

The following report of the year's work of the Franchise Department was submitted at the recent National W. C. T. U. Convention in Buffalo, N. Y., by the National Superintendent, Miss Marie C. Brehm:

A retrospective view of the work in this department during the year reveals the fact that progress has been made, though much is of an unreported nature. From reports received, the following is submitted:

CALIFORNIA.

Sends a good report through its active State Superintendent, Miss Sarah Severance. There are 194 unions, every one of which is doing some work. The most favorable report of help from the clergy comes from this State. The press also is helping grandly by publishing articles favorable to equal suffrage. Many lectures and one contest are reported in the interests of the department. Plans are made for more franchise contests next year. Parlor meetings to the number of two hundred have been held. Steady educational work is being done to overcome the opposition which made itself felt and counted during the campaign last year. 110,355 voters voted in favor of the women last November, 137,099 against them. Many did not vote at all. Outside the slums of Oakland and San Francisco the vote was favorable. Twenty-one of the fifty-seven counties returned a majority in favor of the full enfranchisement of women. The W. C. T. U. held the churches and did much of the quiet hand to hand work in the campaign. They are not discouraged, but expect to win next time.

CONNECTICUT.

Reports cooperation with the Equal Suffrage Association for the passage of all bills giving the franchise to women in any degree. Among these were bills giving full municipal suffrage; one to partially enfranchise tax-paying women; the right to vote upon the license question, and one asking for a constitutional amendment giving full suffrage. The one meeting with most favor was that giving women the right to vote upon municipal questions involving the spending of money. This bill passed the Lower House, but was defeated in the Senate. Many letters were written to representatives in behalf of the bills, and there was a large attendance of women at the Legislature during the hearing in the committee rooms and in Representative Hall. Petitions were circulated, 9,840 pages of literature reported distributed, fifty-two addresses on Franchise made, beside having the subject a part of many other meetings, and forty-eight articles in the press. A growing interest in the department is reported, with a great advance in public sentiment. Mrs. Annie C. S. Fenner, the capable superintendent, keeps in touch with the press by writing for it, visits unions and conventions, and distributes as much literature as the entire State reports.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The Legislature has submitted an equal suffrage amendment to be voted on in '98. Preparatory work is being done along all lines, and they are working towards success.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Has had Miss Yates lecturing through the State. Twenty thousand pages of literature have been distributed. Fifty-six franchise papers are taken. Sixty per cent. of the women are reported as having voted in school elections. The Y. W. C. T. U.'s in the State have adopted a plan of work for the year, and one month

is to be devoted to the Franchise Department.

INDIANA.

Reports a great advance in public sentiment, chiefly owing to the contests and public meetings held to educate the people on this important question. Twenty medals have been awarded. Forty franchise papers are reported as being taken by unions, and ninety-one articles published in local papers. Four thousand three hundred and forty-seven pages of literature distributed. Eleven franchise lectures, seven sermons by ministers, twelve parlor meetings held in the interest of this department. Greensburg had a Woman's Congress, with the National Superintendent to give the closing address. Good work is being done by most of the unions.

ILLINOIS.

Has had numerous public meetings, addresses in conventions, suffrage contests, debates, sermons, and has had the subject brought prominently before the Summer Assemblies. A petition with 40,000 signatures asking that an amendment to the State Constitution to strike out the word "male" be submitted to a vote of the people in 1898, was presented to the Legislature. It failed to secure submission, but considerable interest was awakened throughout the State. Mrs. Ada H. Kepley, the State Superintendent, writes: "Suffrage for women is to-day more in favor among men than is prohibition of the liquor traffic. I know of no better way to work than to continue our demands from year to year until a rising tide of justice and righteousness shall bring our hopes to full fruition in the better day coming, when 'there shall be neither Jew nor Greek, neither bond nor free, neither male nor female, but all one in Christ Jesus'."

IOWA.

Reports cooperating with the Equal Suffrage Association in holding county conventions in all the county seats in the State preparatory to petitioning the Legislature to submit an amendment to the State Constitution to a vote of the "men people." Miss Ella Moffat, State superintendent, reports personal work in 37 counties in the State, beside the work done in connection with the Equal Suffrage Association convention. The cause is growing in interest, and promises victory ere long.

KANSAS.

Reports seven district superintendents hard at work, one of whom reports "bushels of literature" distributed; another reports 1,000 pages. The WOMAN'S JOURNAL, Tribune and other franchise papers have many readers in the State of Kansas. The department had an exhibit at each of the Chautauquas in the State, where literature was freely distributed. At the municipal and school elections, women voted in larger numbers than in any previous year, taking the State as a whole; and in many of the smaller towns the women's vote approximated 50 per cent. of the whole. Four weekly papers publish a franchise column regularly. Contests, parlor meetings and public meetings have been held in large numbers, and thorough educational work along all lines is carried on with the hope of soon securing the full ballot for women.

MARYLAND.

Reports that sentiment in favor of equal suffrage is growing. Much literature has been distributed, and many public meetings held in the interests of the department. The laws of Maryland of interest to women have been compiled by Edwin Higgins, and the book is received with much favor, and is helping the cause along.

MASSACHUSETTS.

This has been a year of educational

work, and a steady growth of public sentiment, that great forerunner of law, is reported. The Constitutional Amendment for full suffrage was defeated in the last Legislature by a vote, including pairs, of 74 to 107. This is a marked gain from the previous year. The "License" Woman's Suffrage Bill was defeated by a vote of 108 to 125, a majority of 17 in a total of 233 votes. Last year the majority against it was 23 in a total of 209; thus the tide in favor of equal rights is rising in Massachusetts. The advance is most marked in country districts, where hitherto the sentiment has been almost dormant. Petitions for full suffrage, municipal suffrage, license suffrage, and raising the age of protection have been widely circulated. The study of civic government has been quite generally taken up. Literature has been freely distributed. Articles published in local papers, lectures, contests, parlor meetings and sermons by ministers are reported in very encouraging numbers. Women voted in school elections in such numbers that the public ought to be convinced that women will vote, when they may.

MICHIGAN.

Reports that 257 Unions have superintendents of franchise. Ninety-six franchise contests have been held. The unions are studying municipal affairs and governmental life. One hundred and twenty-one unions sent in enthusiastic reports of the participation of women in school elections. Equality is being preached by men and women, and the sentiment is on the up grade. Scarcely a lecture has been delivered that has not had a goodly share of equal suffrage in it. It is only a question of time when Michigan will have full suffrage for its women. Mission work in the franchise department has gone steadily on during the year.

MISSOURI.

The State Convention of the Missouri E. S. A. was held in Kansas City, and the W. C. T. U. women of that city and of the State gave valuable aid. Petitions were sent to the Legislature asking that an amendment to the Constitution, granting women equal political rights with men, be submitted to the voters. Many letters were also sent to the members of the Legislature asking favorable consideration for bills of special interest to women. The large vote cast for the woman candidate on the school board in St. Louis was encouraging; out of a total of 27,000, nearly 11,000 were cast for the woman. The president of the Seventeenth District was appointed on the State Board of Charities and Correction. Suffrage days were held at the Carthage and Maysville Chautauquas. Good speakers were present, and much favorable sentiment was created. Four thousand pages of literature were distributed, and fifteen articles published by the press.

NEBRASKA.

Mrs. Zara A. Wilson reports considerable work attempted in legislative lines. A municipal suffrage bill providing that women with the same qualifications as men should vote on all questions, and for all officers not prohibited by the Constitution, was introduced. Another bill providing that women owning real property should vote for bonds, and that men should also vote upon a property qualification, was presented; also a joint resolution to Congress petitioning for an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting the disfranchisement of citizens by the States on account of sex. A member (of his own accord) introduced a bill for the submission of an amendment to the State Constitution, giving women full suffrage. This was defeated. While the above bills seemed to have a favorable reception, they were finally defeated by a set of circumstances so varied that space

forbids any attempt to define them. Petitions were circulated, letters written, literature distributed, and a great deal of steady efficient work done. Mrs. Wilson has published a compilation of Nebraska laws of interest to women, which unions will study during this year.

NEVADA.

Reports franchise contests in the high schools, State University, and a whole day devoted to a franchise contest by a large literary club. The unions coöperated with the Equal Suffrage Society in petitioning the Legislature to amend the Constitution by striking out the word "male." The bill passed the Senate by a two-thirds vote, and was lost in the House by a tie vote; so one vote more would have meant victory. The women are getting ready to try again. Considerable literature has been distributed, and much educational work done.

NEW JERSEY.

Has done splendid work, and made heroic efforts for bettering conditions in that State. Petitions have been circulated, letters written, meetings held in the interest of the amendment granting women the right to vote for members of the Board of Education. The majority of the men voted "no" on that, as they did on some other reform questions. The agitation resulting from this work has resulted in many converts, and the cause of equal rights stands higher than it did before. This State has 43 local superintendents, and 16 county superintendents; 8,160 pages of literature have been distributed; 113 public meetings held on the franchise question; 45 newspaper articles published. Nine of the eleven counties report an increase in public sentiment. Two sermons by ministers are reported, and four books on Political Economy read in unions; 74 franchise papers taken.

NEW YORK.

Reports eight county superintendents of the department out of the sixty counties in the State. The subject of franchise has been presented in most of the County Conventions. Many unions have the subject regularly on their programmes once a month. New York women have had the school suffrage for seventeen years. This year there was some danger of their losing this bit of suffrage. The returns from school elections were so great as to convince the public that women appreciate the right to vote be it ever so little. In several cases the woman vote was greater than that of the men, and in one city it was 50 per cent. The press called attention to the large woman's vote this year. Systematic work is being done through public meetings, study clubs, press and literature. Reporting is not quite so systematic.

OHIO.

Some literature has been distributed. The Equal Suffrage Association Study Plan has been adopted by some unions. Special effort has been made to appoint superintendents.

OREGON.

Reports 2,780 pages of literature distributed. Eleven parlor meetings in the interest of franchise. Papers are taken in all parts of the State. Women vote at school elections in equal numbers with men, and it is considered the popular thing to do. Unions all over the State worked for the amendment, which should have been ratified by the Legislature in January, 1897. The Legislature failed to organize, so nothing was accomplished, and the plan is to be ready when it comes up in '99.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mrs. A. F. Bryce sends a most encouraging report of work done, and desires mention to be made of very successful

contests, with original orations by both men and women, and recommends these to local superintendents all over the country as the best method of making public sentiment and giving momentum to the cause. She reports that the W. C. T. U. coöperates with the E. S. A., the Citizens' Leagues, the New Century Club, the Travellers' and other women's clubs, and that through this work sentiment has been made and the membership of the unions increased. Four counties report the election of women on school boards. Petitions have been sent to the Legislature to urge favorable law-making for widows sharing in the estate of their husbands. The enfranchisement of women has become a popular subject for discussion. Franchise papers to the number of fifty-eight are taken; 60,965 pages of literature have been distributed; eighty-eight articles published in the press; eighteen franchise lectures and eight contests are reported. Sermons by ministers, 2; parlor meetings, 45. Thirty-five counties furnish this report, with 115 local superintendents.

RHODE ISLAND.

Reports advance in public sentiment. Special effort has been made toward appointing superintendents in local unions. Some literature has been distributed, and addresses on woman's enfranchisement are reported. More work has been done than has been statistically reported.

TENNESSEE.

Mrs. Mary T. McTeer, the faithful, persistent State superintendent, reports 3,225 pages of literature distributed, and has sent out a very comprehensive letter of instruction to every union in the State. Several unions report franchise lectures and articles published in newspapers. The sentiment is growing in favor of woman's ballot, the E. S. A. having organized the State during the past year, and held a State Convention with twenty-two delegates. There are equal suffrage associations in ten towns where unions are located, and these are largely composed of members of the unions.

TEXAS.

Reports considerable literature distributed, a list of subscribers to franchise papers, and many petitions and letters sent to the Legislature urging the passage of laws for the benefit of women and children. Public sentiment is on the increase.

VERMONT.

Reports an increase of both local and county superintendents. Progress has been made all along the line. Actual opposition is gradually disappearing, and the faithful ones are doing what they can to awaken interest in the work.

WISCONSIN.

Has a new superintendent who has not yet learned how to secure reports from districts and counties. Parlor meetings have been held and literature distributed.

WASHINGTON, WEST.

Is more fortunate than some of the sister States, as an amendment to State Constitution is to be submitted to the voters. While the amendment was pending, hundreds and hundreds of personal letters were written to members of the Legislature by the women of our unions and friends whom they interested. More work has been done through personal letters than by petitions. Plans are being made for the education of voters for 1898. Suffrage contests have been adopted as a department of work. General officers and superintendents are planning to make suffrage more prominent in all their work. Forty copies of the WOMAN'S JOURNAL have been placed in public reading-rooms throughout the State; 3,000 copies of the *Woman's Column* have been distributed, and much literature in leaflet form. Women voted quite generally at the

school elections. There are ten State superintendents more to be heard from, but no reports have been received. One of our lecturers sends the following, which I append to this report: "The unions are ready now for suffrage, and will work for it. I am tired of doing hospital work. I am tired of bearing away the dead and binding up the wounded. I am tired of working for the effect and not the cause. I want active field service. I want the votes of the home to meet the votes of the destroyer of homes. The women are waking up, they are opening the windows of their souls, and letting in the light. How clear then is duty! God give us strength to do our work as it is shown us in the coming years."

Respectfully submitted,
MARIE C. BREHM,
National Superintendent.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

After Jan. 1, 1898, the price of the WOMAN'S COLUMN will be reduced to 25 cents, and it will be issued fortnightly. Those who have paid in advance will be credited with double the length of their subscription, so that they will receive the full number of copies for which they have paid.

The object of this change is to make the paper more useful for missionary work. When the price was 25 cents, the COLUMN rapidly attained an enormous circulation, but the expenses greatly exceeded the receipts. When the price was raised to 50 cents, the paper came nearer to covering expenses, but the increase of circulation was wholly checked. From the most widely separated parts of the country, friends who had been in the habit of sending in long lists of new subscribers wrote that they were unable to get many at the increased price. As the main object of publishing the WOMAN'S COLUMN has always been to do missionary work, it has been thought best to put down the price again to a point that will bring it within the reach of all, and to lessen expense by lessening the number of issues.

Several thousand subscribers are in arrears, and the cost of sending repeated bills for these small amounts necessitates a new system. After Jan. 1, 1898, the paper will be stopped when the subscription expires.

LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph taken in 1892, has been prepared by the helio-type process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for two new subscribers to the WOMAN'S COLUMN; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrears, renews her own subscription, and sends one new subscriber.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE TRACTS.

Tracts for use in debate, forty different kinds, postpaid, for 10 cts. Address
LEAFLET DEPARTMENT, Box 3638,
Boston, Mass

NEW TESTIMONY FROM COLORADO.

An anonymous letter appeared a few days ago in the *Boston Transcript*, giving an unfavorable account of the recent election in Denver, and closing with this alleged quotation from a (Denver) *Republican* reporter:

"A greater number than usual expressed indifference, and a good many more women than at past elections expressed the wish that women had not received the franchise."

In reply, Mrs. L. M. Stanbury writes from Colorado to the *Woman's Journal*:

"Colorado is a large State, and Denver does not constitute the whole thereof; it is possible that women in that city did not vote as generally as they have done in the past, but they voted quite as generally as men. They have voted throughout the State as generally as the men have voted. Yet there has been no such falling off in the vote of Colorado as in the vote of Kentucky, which falls over 100,000 below the poll of last year."

"It is always possible to find men and women who regret the extension of the suffrage, no matter how the election may go. It is by no means impossible to find quite intelligent persons in Eastern communities who frankly avow their disbelief in any general suffrage. Individual opinion is a very small matter. There is, or there was not long since, a man in Denver who is a sun-worshipper, and he looks like a particularly intelligent man. It is his royal American privilege to worship the sun if he wants to, and he may even make converts to his Parsee religion. But if he should assert, basing his claims on the fact that Coloradans talk incessantly of their climate, that the majority, or even a large minority of Colorado people are sun-worshippers, he would be promptly called to order. The *Republican* reporter is entitled to his opinion. I will even concede the fact that there has been a diminution in the woman's vote; nevertheless, it remains a fact that the woman's vote is still relatively larger than that of the men."

Are you tired of restaurants? Get your dinner at the café of the Suffrage Bazar, Dec. 7-11.

MISS JANE ADDAMS, of Hull House, has been appointed postmaster of sub-station No. 10, Chicago, at a salary of \$200 per month.

MRS. WILLIAM THAW, JR., has presented to the Civic Club of Pittsburg, Pa., a bathhouse where the poor can obtain baths for five cents. It was opened Thanksgiving Day.

MRS. ANNIE L. DIGGS has been appointed State librarian for Kansas. She will have charge of the State law library, one of the largest in the West, as well as of the general library.

The *Woman's Journal* this week contains an unusual number of encouraging reports of good work. Notice especially the accounts of the two great National Suffrage Conferences in Minneapolis and Chicago.

Miss Ludie Steele, of Barbourville, Ky., has been appointed a member of the Kentucky State Board of School Examiners. She is the first woman in the State to occupy such a position. Miss Steele is only twenty-two. Another Kentucky girl of the same age, Miss Lillie K. Fountain, is a deputy sheriff of Lewis County. She has held her office for two years.

Santa Claus for Woman Suffrage!

BUY YOUR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

AT THE

Grand Bazaar . . .

THE MASSACHUSETTS WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION will hold a Bazaar for the sale of useful and fancy goods, at Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 7, at 12 o'clock, to Saturday, Dec. 11, both days inclusive, mornings, afternoons, and evenings.

Many of the tables have been named for leading suffragists, as follows: viz.,

Mary A. Livermore W. C. T. U. table, miscellaneous goods.

Lucy Stone table, miscellaneous goods.

Julia Ward Howe table, Literature.

William Lloyd Garrison, Roxbury table.

Ednah D. Cheney, Jamaica Plain table.

General N. P. Banks, Waltham table.

Abby E. Davis, Newton table, miscellaneous, with Art annex.

Lydia Maria Child (Medford), Basket supply table.

Sarah H. Southwick, Wellesley Hills table, Kitchen furnishings and groceries.

Martha Perry Lowe, Somerville table.

City Point, Aprons.

City Point Juniors, Paper Novelties.

Brookline, useful and fancy articles.

Malden, useful and fancy articles.

Cambridge, confectionery.

Jellies and preserves table.

Pop-corn and potato chips table.

Dolls.

Attractive Entertainments Every Evening as Follows:

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore will preside.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 7. The Bazaar will be formally opened with a brief address by Col. H. A. Thomas, Postmaster of Boston. Miss Gretchen Schofield will sing. Music will be furnished by an Orchestra under the direction of Miss Harriet W. Brown.

Wednesday evening, Dec. 8. An Entertainment will be given by the students of the Emerson School of Oratory.

Thursday evening, Dec. 9. Little Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb will give an account of her visit to Queen Victoria. Miss Ella Chamberlain, the whistling soloist, will contribute several selections.

Friday evening, Dec. 10. Entertainment will be given by pupils from the Posse Gymnasium; music by the Newton Mandolin and Guitar Club.

Saturday, Dec. 11. Music and speaking.

The café will be under the direction of the well-known caterer, Mrs. Abbie H. Cates, of Craigie Inn, Cambridge. It will be open for business at 12 o'clock, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

The decorations are in charge of G. A. Severy & Co., 288 Boylston St., Boston.

Family tickets admitting 7 persons, 50 cents. Season tickets, admitting a single person, 50 cents. Single admission, 10 cents.

Tickets for Sale at the Suffrage Headquarters, 3 Park Street, Boston.

Of the twenty-four members of the Boston School Board, only two are women. It would undoubtedly be for the good of the schools to have a larger number. Those who believe this should vote for Mrs. Kehew, and also for any suitable woman who may be nominated by the Democrats.

Two young Armenian women want places to do sewing and light housework. Both speak some English. Several young men, able to speak English, and having some experience of housework, want places for general household work. They bring excellent recommendations as to character.